Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] *WEDNESDAY*, FEBRUARY 11, 1801. [No. 54.

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.——Terms may be known by enquiring of
R. T. HOOE & Co.
January 16. d

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,
Sugar in blls.
Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,
Together with a variety of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are
Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.
HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 11. *Auctioneers.*

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,
Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Teneriffe and Port Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,
French Brandy in pipes,
Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
Hyson Tea in chests,
Bohea Tea in chests,
Figs in casks and frails,
Raisins in do. do.
Cordials in boxes,
Soap and Candles in boxes
Cotton in bales,
A quantity of Bacon,
Tobacco in kegs,
Nails in casks,
Hardware assorted in boxes, &c.
Also, a quantity of
DRY GOODS.
Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.
February 9.

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*

LANDING
From the Schooner Mississippi,
Best London particular Madeira Wine in pipes,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality in hhds. and quarter casks,
Turk's Island and Isle of May
SALT.
On hand, a few casks of excellent
Chewing Tobacco.
☞ *For CHARTER the above Schooner, Mississippi.*
Apply to
Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9. d

Agreeable to a Deed of Trust,
from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the subscribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Wednesday the 25th of February next,
The Plantation wheron the said Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Fredericksburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, George-Town and the Federal City.
It is thought unnecessary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the same before the day of sale.
DUNBAR & VASS.
Falmouth, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1800. } d21(31)

A Wet Nurse Wanted.

A HEALTHY young woman, who can be well recommended, and who will undertake to suckle a child at the parent's house, will meet with liberal encouragement, by applying to the printers hereof.
George-Town, February 9. 3t

For Rent.

The subscriber will lease or rent his commodious fire-proof
Bake and Dwelling House,
on Town-Point, where he now lives, with three Ovens, a good Store-house and Stable for two horses, with a well enclosed Wood-Yard, and every other convenience for carrying on the baking business to advantage.
JAMES DICKINSON.
Norfolk, Jan. 8. d12‡(30)

For Philadelphia.

The SLOOP
HARMONY,
John Ellwood, Master,
Now lying at Ramsey's wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or
J. & T. Vowell.
February 5. 3tdeo

REPORT
Of the committee to whom was referred the letter from the late Secretary of the Treasury of the 22d of November last.
[Concluded from our last.]

Secondly,—in Regard to remittances:

Remittances to the bankers of the United States in Amsterdam, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the principal and interest of the foreign debt have been effected in the three following modes:

1st. By purchasing six per cent. funded stock, and authorizing the banker to sell the same in Europe, on account of the United States.

2d. By bills of exchange on Amsterdam Rotterdam, Hamburg and London.

3. By contracts with merchants in the United States, for cargoes consisting principally of West-India produce, the proceeds of which were directed to be placed to the credit of the United States, in Amsterdam.

In relation to the first object, it is observed, that the first Secretary of the Treasury, in January 1795, purchased of the Bank of the United States, five hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. stock, at par, payable by instalments: The late Secretary of the treasury purchased in April 1795, an additional sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars of like stock for which immediate payment was made in money, to the Bank of the United States.

In respect to the terms at which the stock was purchased, they were conformable to the current prices of stock at the periods when the purchases were made.

A necessity of purchasing the first mentioned sum of five hundred thousand dollars *on credit*, was created by the heavy and unexpected expences already alluded to: These had greatly exhausted the treasury, and incapacitated the bank from increasing its loans to the government.

It appears from the correspondence of the treasury, with the bankers in Holland, which the committee have carefully examined, that an expectation was entertained, that the stock would be sold at par, including interest; *or* that the instalment of principal due in Holland, for the payment of which the stock was intended to provide, would be continued on loan by a new contract. Although both of these expectations were disappointed in consequence of the unfortunate situation of Holland at that time, yet it clearly appears to the committee, that every measure within the power of the secretary was adopted to render the remittance as productive as possible.

The second mode of remittance in bills of exchange is that which has most usually been resorted to. The rates of exchange at which bills were purchased, have it is believed, been the most favorable which circumstances would permit; at no time exceeding forty two cents per guilder, and frequently for very considerable sums, as low as thirty cents per guilder: No loss has been sustained by the public, except in one instance, of a bill for one hundred and twenty thousand guilders, drawn by Pragers and co. of Philadelphia, endorsed by Peter Blight, which was purchased by the cashier of the bank of the United States, at the request of the secretary, at the rate of thirty cents per guilder, and remitted in October, 1799. The drawers and endorser of the bill, at the time of the purchase, were in high credit: it is moreover stated by the secretary, as his opinion, that a part of the debt arising from the protest, will be eventually secured to the public.

The third mode of remittance by purchasing the proceeds of cargoes, has been found effectual, and has in no instance occasioned any loss to the public: By the terms of the contracts the public have been secured for all advances, by assignments of the policies of insurance, and by the bonds of the shippers. No commercial risks have ever been assumed by the government, who have had no concern with the market, paying only for the net amount passed to their credit: In other words, these shipments have been merely a collateral security, for the replacing in foreign countries the advances made by the treasury.

Thirdly,—in regard to provisions made for enforcing punctuality on the part of public agents and receivers:

It is the immediate duty of the Comptroller, to superintend the adjustment of the public accounts, and to direct prosecutions for all delinquencies of officers of the revenue, and for debts due to the United States. Though the Secretary in virtue of his authority as superintendant of the collection of the revenue, would be also responsible for the permission of any negligence or abuse of trust in the officers of the revenue, and receivers of public money, after the same should come to his knowledge. In the collection of an immense revenue, through an extensive country, losses by the fraud, negligence and insolvency of individuals are unavoidable.

When the secretary has obtained and presented to the President, the best information in respect to characters recommended by him for appointments to offices. When he has established those official forms and checks which are best calculated to convey a true state of the accounts of the public agents and of the money in their hands: when, on just grounds for suspicion of improper management the secretary has preferred to the President of the United States his complaints against those who are disqualified for office, and the Comptroller has directed prosecutions for delinquencies, it is conceived that these officers have respectively discharged their duty in this particular. Instances therefore might naturally be expected, of public defaulters to a very considerable amount while no blame could attach to these officers of the

...e contrary, if the ...on ... treasurers of this description, and the amount due from them are found to be comparatively inconsiderable, the inference is fair and plain that due caution has been observed in the appointments and diligence in the superintendance of the subordinate officers.

Upon this subject the committee have been solicitous to acquire such information as might be satisfactory to the house, and having examined the particular cases of delinquency which appear on the books of the treasury, and the proceedings adopted by the secretary and comptroller, respectively, are convinced that the utmost loss arising from the delinquency of those concerned in the collection of the revenue from duties on imports and tonnage, for six years, will not exceed one-hundred thousand dollars; being somewhat less than one-seventh of one per cent. on the whole amount collected and secured.

The loss sustained in the management of the internal revenue, will exceed this ratio; for reasons of which, some are incident to the nature of the duties and mode of collection; and others, which happened at an early period, attributable to the novelty of the system. This loss by officers commissioned by the President, is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

The committee have also examined with attention the statements of monies advanced to individuals on account of current services. This amount is always apparently considerable, and the details are too voluminous to be annexed to this report. No inference can be drawn from them of the balances actually due from the public agents, as the sums advanced always appear to their debit, while the accounts of their expenditures, and their vouchers, which may absorb the whole amount, are either not rendered, or are in a train of settlement in the public offices. It does not appear to the committee, that there is any foundation to conjecture that those persons who have been principally entrusted with considerable sums of money, will be found in arrear. The accounts of the late secretary of state, secretary at war, and purveyor of public supplies, have been duly exhibited, and are in their course of settlement in the offices: These accounts have been so far examined as to satisfy the accounting officers of the treasury, that no balance will be found due from them.

On the whole, after such an examination as they have been enabled to make, the committee beg leave to express their opinion that the business of the treasury department has been conducted with regularity, fidelity, and regard to economy. That the disbursements of money have been always made pursuant to law; that every attention, consistent with the magnitude and nature of the business has been bestowed in removing delinquents from office; in compelling them to account; in securing monies due from them, and in preventing an improper and unreasonable accumulation of monies in the hands of public agents; that the loans effected on account of government, have been procured upon the most advantageous terms for the public; that the most eligible modes of remittance to Europe, have been devised; and generally, that the financial concerns of the country have been left by the late secretary in a state of good order and prosperity.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY January 21.

SEDITION LAW.

[Continued from the ADVERTISER of Monday last.]

House in committee—Mr. Morris in the chair.

Mr. Gallatin said, that although he did not mean to renew at this time the discussion of the constitutionality of the law, yet he could not but notice the argument of the gentleman from Delaware on that subject. He tells us that this law is constitutional, because it is necessary in oder to carry into effect the powers vested by the constitution in the general government, in order to punish certain offences which, unless the law had passed, would have endangered government itself. And yet he assures us, that those identical offences might have constitutionally been punished by the common law, although the law had not passed. Indeed the arguments on the expediency of the measure were nearly similar. In 1798 the law was necessary, either as a part of the general system of defence against foreign invasion, or in order to curb the licentiousness of the press.—Now it is necessary, in order to prevent the provisions of the common law encroaching on the liberty of the press.

It was principally in order to controvert that position, viz. that the offences defined by the sedition law, or libels against government were, even if no law had passed on the subject, punishable by the judiciary of the U. States, that Mr. G. had risen. The powers of the judiciary were expressly defined by the constitution in the following words: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects." The gentleman from Delaware had gone into a lengthy argument to prove what never had been controverted, viz. that in all cases to which the judicial power of the United States did extend, the general principles and rules of the common law, as modified and acknowledged by the several states, must govern the courts of the United States, and serve as a supplement wherever required to the statutes of the union on such cases. This was acknowledged by all, but could have no effect on the decision of the question on which a difference of opinion existed. That question was whether the case of libels against government was one of those to which the judicial power did extend. And the argument of the gentleman from Delaware, went only to prove that if the judicial power did extend to that case, then in the execution of that power, the courts of the U. States must, when no statute of the union existed, be governed by the principles of the common law. He had left the question precisely where he had found it, He had not touched it.

It was evident from a view of the enumerated powers of the judicatory, that the only class of cases which could probably embrace that of libels, not punishable by a positive statute, was that of "cases arising under the constitution." If it would be established that by virtue of those words, the judicatory would punish offences merely because they were what is called "offences at common law," then indeed the doctrine of libels against government, being punishable by the courts of the United States, although congress had not legislated on the subject, might be supposed.—Until the attempt to prove that proposition was made, Mr. G. thought it useless to discuss it. But as the gentleman from Delaware, had made a very just encomium on the general provisions of the common law, he would beg leave to make a few observations on what was called the common law of libels.

He would not hesitate to say, that the law of libels, as recognized in Great-Britain, was neither the offspring of the common law, nor consistent with its general principles. The principles of the law of libels were to be traced not to the common law, but to the civil law; and they made their way in the law of that country, through the medium of the star chamber. Hence it was, that the doctrine of libels, until reformed a few years ago, made an extraordinary and solitary exception to the general principles of the criminal jurisprudence of England.

In every other case, not only the act charged to the party, but the intention of the party in committing the act, came within the acknowledged province of a jury. Thus if a man was charged with murder, not only the act of killing must be proven, but his intention must be ascertained. It was the intention which constituted the criminality of the act. Of this, as well as of the act, the jury were the judges, and accordingly although the act of killing was proven, they might give a verdict of manslaughter, or even of justifiable homicide.

But, in contradiction to those acknowledged principles of common law, which pervaded the whole system of criminal jurisprudence in England, in the solitary case of libels, the doctrine had been held that a jury had nothing more to decide but the act of publishing and that the intention which in all other cases, as it constituted the criminality, was a most essential part of their consideration, was not, in that case, a subject within their province. And thus they were directed to find the author "guilty," provided they were satisfied that he was actually the author, although in their opinion there might not be any criminality in the writing which he had published. It was not astonishing that gentlemen who held the general principles of the common law in as great reverence as the gentleman from Delaware, should be adverse to the introduction of that particular doctrine in the jurisprudence of the United States.

As to the expediency of the law, Mr. G. said he had nothing new to add to what he had expressed on former occasions. He was still of opinion, that in political discussions, facts, and opinion, were commonly so blended as to render the provision of the law which permitted the accused person to prove the truth of facts, almost altogether nugatory. He still thought that instead of purifying the channels of information, the law, which might punish strictures against any existing administrati-on, but permitted to pass unpunished both applause of its measures grounded on falsehood, and libels against those who disliked those measures, had no object but that of corrupting public opinion, preventing a free discussion of public measures, and counteracting the effects of free elections. He was confident that even in that object the framers of the law had failed, and had produced the very reverse of what they had expected.

Mr. G. said that he had avoided making any observations on the manner in which the law had been executed. But he would explicitly declare his opinion that no measure was better calculated to corrupt the purity of our courts, than to force them to take cognizance of cases where administration was a party. The most impartial and upright judges were liable to the same impressions from party spirit and political opinions, to which other men were exposed. And the best way to preserve a pure administration of justice, was to endeavor that the judges, marshals, and juries should not be compelled to act without real and urgent necessity, on questions in which those impressions must necessarily produce some effect on their minds.

From the Commercial Gazette.

THE REFLECTOR—No. VI.

"Conversation is the criterion of almost every man's intellectual merit."

WE are often disposed to pay a compliment to men for their abilities and rectitude, upon a very slight and superficial acquaintance. This hasty mode of estimating characters exposes us to a degree of deception, and makes us value some too high and others too low. The talents of a man, no more than his disposition can be ascertained without a strict scrutiny, and being conversant with him on ordinary occasions, and in the familiar walks of life. While men are in the mere exercise of professional duty, or are examined only by the view they exhibit when acting in a public capacity, they assume artificial forms, and display borrowed abilities.

Some persons indeed have the address to keep their real character always out of sight. They will never expose themseves to the fulness of domestic inspection, being persuaded that they may risque the loss of reputation in private, which they have obtained in public. For this reason it is prudent for men who have acquired some fame and influence for their abilities, to adopt a cautious, reserve mode of conversation. Every person who indulges himself in an unrestrained scope of conversation, will, in some moments of inadvertency, discover follies and weaknesses, which a more discreet rule of behavior would have concealed. It is of utility to mankind that some persons in society should be viewed with an high degree of respect, and be supposed to possess more than ordinary discernment and rectitude. It is of more importance to the world that a man should render himself respectable by his wisdom and sobriety; than that he should aim at being agreeable by gaiety and affability. The truth is, if we were intimately acquainted with all men, we should consider them as too nearly alike to pay that respect to some, and feel that detestation for others, which the good management of society absolutely requires. A high state of civilization is founded on artificial circumstances; and it can only be preserved by a forced departure from the intrinsic cha-

racter of things. We muſt admire objects and men who poſſeſs ſlender pretenſions to admiration; and we muſt reprobate others without examining too critically the grounds of deteſtation.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.

Cleared—Brigs, Experiment, Bailey, Martinique; Pamely, Mericken, from hence to Cape Francois is taken by the French and ſent into Porto Rico.

Ship Devotion, Tremels, from hence has arrived at Cape Francois, after a paſſage of 11 days.

Sloop Sally, Houſton, from hence to Cape Francois, has been ſent into St. Kitts—liberated and ſince arrived at the Cape.

Sch'r. Jefferſon, Donaldſon, of this port has arrived at C. Francois in three days from St. Thomas's.

February 6.

Arrived, Brig Mary, Tarris, Gonavies.

Came up this morning and fired a ſalute brig Mary from Gonavies.

Brig Mary, Tarris, from Gonavies, ſailed from thence the 12th Jan. and left there the ſchooner Triton, Driſcol, of and for Baltimore, to ſail in 20 days.—Capt. Tarris informs that a brig bound up went aſhore on Joe Flogger on Monday laſt, and it is feared ſhe will be loſt—She had no head, a high ſtern, and deep waiſt, and appeared to be deeply laden.

Schr. Three Siſters, Woodman, from hence to St. Croix, is captured and ſent into Guadaloupe.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

☞ *No Northern Mail.*

At an election held yeſterday for members of the Common Council, the votes for the different candidates were as follow:

George Slacum,	360
Alexander Smith,	358
Aaron Hewes,	355
Robert Young,	351
David W. Scott,	349
Joſeph Dean,	332
George Taylor,	301
Jonah Thompſon,	280
Thomas Swann,	255
William Harper,	253
Thomas Vowell,	232
Eliſha Janney,	222
Peter Wiſe, jun.	142
Amos Alexander	140
John V. Thomas,	138
Abraham Faw,	137
Robert Brocket,	132
Barney Bryon,	116
George Hill,	77

The legiſlature of New-York have unanimouſly elected the hon. John Armſtrong, a ſenator to repreſent that ſtate in the ſenate of the United States; to take his ſeat the 4th of March next.

The Truſtees of the Humane Society of Maſſachuſetts, have voted a Gold Medal, of the higheſt value the inſtitution allows them to beſtow, to capt. G. Crowninſhield, jun. as a memorial of his ſpirited conduct in diving to the bottom of the river Salem, and miraculouſly preſerving the life of a boy, of about 12 years of age.

There are now living in the town of New-Milford (Con.) two perſons who have ſeen three centuries, being born in the 17th, lived through the 18th and now ſee the 19th. One is Mr. Nodine, born at New-Rochelle, ſtate of New-York, of the French proteſtants who ſettled there. The other is Mrs. Heames, who emigrated thither from the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland. The huſband of her youth died there ſeven years ago, aged 94 or 5. The living of the above perſons has always been coarſe and ſimple, and for many years they have been town's poor. They are now able to walk with conſiderable firmneſs, and the powers of their minds are not wholly abated.

Amidſt the agitations of parties, the true point of wiſdom and the line of juſtice ſeem to be overlooked or contemned.—When parties are nearly balanced, and violently oppoſed to each other, it is a general rule, that it is better to do nothing, than to carry a meaſure by a ſmall majority; caſes excepted which immediately concern public ſafety. A law that is oppoſed by a great part of the community, will be neglected, evaded or violated; in either of which caſes, government is bro't into contempt; or if executed, it foſters a ſpirit of diaffection, which gradually undermines the party that favored the meaſure, and exalts their competitors into power.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

The following is the letter to his Excellency Governor JAY, from the committee of the Federal Freeholders of the city of New-York, agreeable to a reſolution adopted at a meeting held the 13th ult.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1801.

SIR,

Our feelings too well accord with thoſe that dictated the reſolution of which we have the honor to tranſmit a copy, not to render the execution of the taſk committed to us peculiarly agreeable. We have long been accuſtomed to contemplate with ſentiments of exalted ſatisfaction, the virtues, public and private, which adorn your character; and the diſtinguiſhed talents and ſervices which place you in the firſt rank of citizens eminently uſeful to their country. To attempt to retrace the variety of arduous and honorable exertions which have marked your public career, would be an office to which we do not feel ourſelves equal—Neither does it require our teſtimony to record, what will ever find an indeliable memorial in the minds and hearts of the enlightened and juſt:—that in the great events which accompliſhed the American revolution you were among the moſt conſpicuous; and that your abilities, patriotiſm and energy, then and ſince, have been repeatedly diſplayed with luſtre, as well in the councils of this State, and the United States, as in the different diplomatic truſts confided to your charge. The part you acted in forming the Conſtitution of the State and and in promoting the adoption of the National Government. The important treaty which terminated the controverſy for Independence—and the Convention which lately preſerved your country from being involved in a pernicious war (defeating the predictions of evil, and confirming the anticipations of good) are a few of the many acts that bear witneſs of the truths we have mentioned.

Having now declared your intention to reſign the cares of public life, envy and ill-will can ſcarcely deny, that the moſt recent ſcene of it has exhibited all the valuable characteriſtics proper to the ſituation; prudence, moderation and rectitude. It will at leaſt be no ſmall conſolation to yourſelf and to your friends to reflect, that the purity of your adminiſtration impoſes ſilence on the tongue of detraction. To time, the beſt arbiter of human pretenſions, it may be ſafely left to appreciate the true merit of your actions, and to erect a monument to your fame, beyond the reach of jealous or malevolent cavil.

With the moſt reſpectful conſideration,

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servants,

Cornelius Ray, Robert Troup, Archibald Gracie, Richard Harriſon, William W. Woolſey, James M. Huges, James Watſon.

His excellency John Jay, Eſq.

Governor of the State of New-York.

ANSWER.

Albany, Jan. 27, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write on the 15th, incloſing a copy of the reſolution of the federal freeholders of the city of New-York of the 13th inſtant. Permit me, through you, to aſſure them of the high ſenſe I entertain of the honour they have done me by the ſentiments reſpecting my public ſervices, which are expreſſed in that reſolution; and be pleaſed to accept my warmeſt acknowledgments for the friendſhip and attachment which your letter evinces.

Conſidering the relations in which I have ſtood to thoſe of my fellow citizens who are denominated Federaliſts, I take the liberty of ſubmitting to their conſideration a few remarks.

It is an agreeable circumſtance, that the proſperity of our country ſince the inſtitution of the preſent government, juſtifies the confidence and ſupport we have given to thoſe by whom it has hitherto been adminiſtered. But general proſperity does not invariably produce general content; nor will public opinion, perplexed by the different lights and ſhades in which men and meaſures are often placed and ſeen, always remain ſteady and uniform.

Theſe obſervations are confirmed by events of no inconſiderable importance which have recently occurred. They place us in a new ſituation, and render it proper for us to conſider what our conduct under it ſhould be. I take the liberty therefore of ſuggeſting, whether the patriotic principles on which we profeſs to act, do not call upon us to give (as far as may depend upon us) fair and full effect to the known ſenſe and intention of a majority of the people, in every conſtitutional exerciſe of their will: and to ſupport every adminiſtration of the government of our country, which may prove to be intelligent and upright, of whatever party the perſons compoſing it may be.

With the beſt wiſhes for the happineſs of your conſtituents, and with great perſonal reſpect and regard for yourſelves, I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, your obliged, and

Obedient ſervant,

JOHN JAY.

Cornelius Bay, Robert Troup, Richard Harriſon, Archibald Gracie, James Watſon, Wm. M. Woolſey and James M. Hughes, Eſquires, a Committee of the Federal Freeholders of the city of New-York.

APPOI[illegible]

By the Preſident of U[illegible] the advice and conſent of the Senate.

John S. Carr, conſul at Manilla and the Phillipine iſlands, in the dominions of the king of Spain.

John Ellis, Adam Bingaman, Alexander Montgomery, John Stampley, and Flood M'Grew, members of the legiſlative council of the Miſſiſſippi territory.

NAVAL.

William Bainbridge, of Pennſylvania, and Hugh G. Campbell, of South-Carolina, to be captains.

Benjamin Hiller, of Maſſachuſetts, to be maſter commander.

John S. Con, of Maſſachuſetts; James Campbell, New-York; James Smith, S. Carolina; John Galvin, Pennſylvania; John M. Clagget, Maryland; Philemon C. Wederſtrandt, Maryland; J. Blake, Maſſachuſetts; Edward Brock, Pennſylvania; Redman M'Clellan, Maſſachuſetts; William Criſpin, Pennſylvania; James R. Caldwell, Pennſylvania; and William Davis, Maryland, to be lieutenants.

Benjamin Shurtliffe, of Maſſachuſetts Joſeph Anthony, South-Carolina; William Turner, Virginia; Samuel Anderſon, Pennſylvania; James Dodge, N. York; John Goddard, Maſſachuſetts; William Turner, R. Iſland; William B. Buchanan, N. York; and Charles Webb, Virginia, to be ſurgeons.

Francis Le Barron, of Maſſachuſetts, William Turk, Pennſylvania; Gerſhan R. Jaques, Pennſylvania; Thos. Starke, Virginia; Hugh Aitkin, Maryland; D. M'Cormick, N. York; Thomas H. Fendall, Maryland; James H. Bradford, Maſſachuſetts; John P. Fiſher, N. York; Charles T. Thornton, Virginia, and E. Willett, of N. York, to be ſurgeons' mates.

Waſhington Society.

☞ *The Members of the* ALEXANDRIA WASHINGTON SOCIETY *are hereby notified, that a regular ſtated meeting of the ſaid Society will be held at Gadſby's Hotel, on Monday the 23d inſtant, at* 10 *o'clock A. M. and it is earneſtly requeſted that the members will be punctual in their attendance, as there is ſome neceſſary buſineſs to be tranſacted.*

The ſociety will move in proceſſion with ſuch others as chuſe to join, at 12 *o'clock, from the Court-Houſe ſquare to the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, where an Oration will be delivered by the Revd. Mr. Maffett, commemorative of the diſtinguiſhed merits of the illuſtrious Waſhington.*

The Society will dine together on that day, at Gadſby's, agreeable to a reſolve at the laſt quarterly meeting.

By order of the Preſident.

G. DENEALE, Sec'ry.

February 10.

For Norfolk.

The SLOOP

ELIZA,

ABEL WILLIS, Maſter;

A Conſtant Packet.

Will ſail on Sunday next. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Vowell's wharf.

February 10. eo3t‡

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or ſix gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*

December 16. eo

[illegible] Salt for Sale.

Just landing from on board the ship Success, Capt. King,

STOVED SALT,

in sacks and bulk.

Also, a few hundred bushels of

Liverpool Coal.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf, Jan. 29. d

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. He requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the first day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced for the recovery of the same without respect to persons.

From the many difficulties experienced in collecting the small sums due him, he is under the necessity of giving this public notice, that after this date he will give credit to no person whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17. d

For Sale,

By the subscriber, near the County-wharf,

COLOGNE Mill-stones, of different sizes, late from Amsterdam,

German, London, blister and Crowley steel

Sugar in hogsheads and barrels

Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Castings

Ten-plate stoves, complete for use, of different sizes

Clover seed and plaister of Paris

Beef and Pork of the first quality, by the barrel

Fine and coarse Salt

Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27. 2aw15t

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had.

1st Month 7th. eo

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Lower end of King-street, near Ramsey's wharf,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

☞ He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Cash will be given for hair by the large or small quantity.

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Housekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union-street, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Castile soap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havanna segars
60 barrels East & West-India sugars
Hyson, suchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China assorted in boxes
Russia duck and cordage
A variety of shoes and soal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few Pieces of handsome furniture.

January 28. eo

FOR SALE,

The large three story Brick WAREHOUSE, with the two story frame one adjoining, on the next lot to the north-east corner of King-street.

For size, strength, convenience and goodness of stand, this property is certainly the best in town. For terms, apply in Baltimore to Messrs. *Martin & Jaussfret*, and in Alexandria to the subscriber:

Who will Rent

The three story brick Warehouse adjoining, formerly occupied by Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

To be Sold,

Four and a half years of an unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT,

SITUATE on the lower part of Fairfax-street, near James Patterson's property—the house has lately undergone a thorough repair, is pleasantly situated and convenient to good water. The title and terms may be known on application to

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

February 6. eo3t

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the nearest dwelling on the south of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house are well situated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the west, as well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch. The house contains 10 convenient rooms, exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW. BROWN.

January 15. eo

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared on that part of the capital stock of the company which is now paid. Payable to the stockholders, or to their order, in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31. eo(2)

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,

Hard Soap by the box,

Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving Soap,

Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,

Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,

Tobacco in kegs.

☞ *Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

1st mo. 26. eo2m

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

The beautiful, thorough bred Colt

O'KELLEY,

Imported by John Tayloe, Esq. now rising four years old, a beautiful bay, of fine bone and elegantly formed, and allowed by intelligent sportsmen to be of the first stock in England, which, by reference to the certificate given by the breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt I this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, merchant, was bred by me, and got by Anvil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip, great, great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white necked mare. The dam of the above colt is own sister to Aurelius by Eclipse.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horse will cover mares the ensuing season, the first three days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's seat Salisbury, and the balance of the week at Seedley Farm, about five miles distant, at *Fifteen* and an *Half Dollars* the season, and *Six Dollars* the single leap, which may be discharged at any time during the season by the payment of twelve dollars and three shillings to the groom—Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will be expected from those who send their mares. Mares coming from a distance can be pastured at 30 cents per week, and grain furnished them, if required, at the market price; every attention shall be paid them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. The season will commence on the 10th of March next, and continue until the 10th of August.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9. eo2m

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, at the corner store, opposite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholesale and retail, for Cash and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths

Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerseys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do do. Baizes
Rose and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Russels and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerseymeres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thicksetts and Cords
A handsome assortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hose
do. silk do.
Black Crape
White and black silk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Persians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Russia Sheeting and Irish Linens.

They have also,

Brown Sugar by the hhd. and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaister of Paris.

They give Cash for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

☞ Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouse, sundry *Mill Irons*—The owner is requested to take them away.

January 31. d

LAST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the town of Alexandria, and he having surrendered himself to the major part of the commissioners named in the said commission, at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, on the 31st day of January last, when and where he underwent his second examination; he is therefore required again to attend at the said tavern, on Friday the 20th day of this present month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his final examination, when and where the creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity or as one of the firm of James Mease M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts—at which time and place the creditors aforesaid are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate—and to choose assignees.

All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who may have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners may appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,

Secretary to the Commission.

February 3. d

An Accommodation Stage

Will leave Bailey's Ferry, opposite Alexandria, every morning at 9 o'clock, and return from Conrad and M'Munn's, City of Washington, at 5 o'clock in the evening. It will commence to-morrow morning.

February 9. eo3t

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.